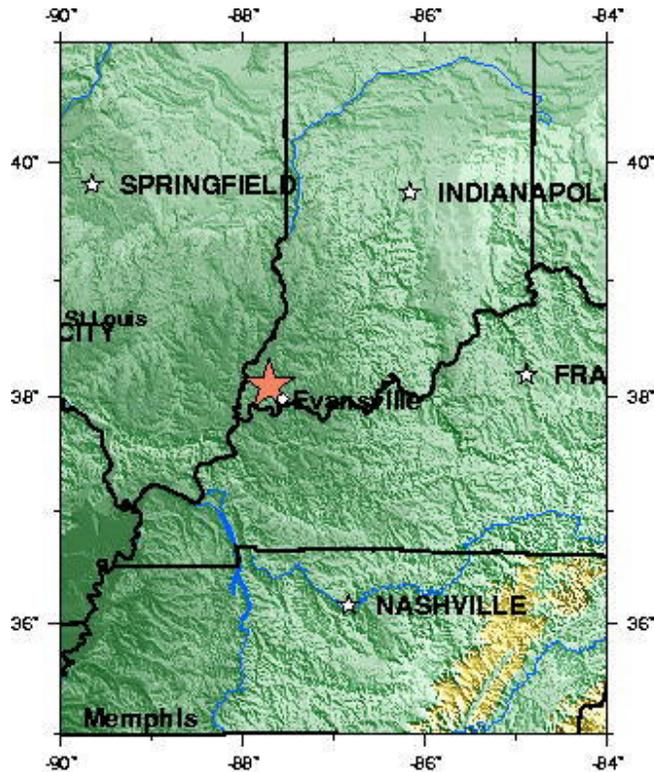


## QED Earthquake Bulletin

<a href="#">Date-Time</a>	2002 06 18 17:37:13.2 UTC
<a href="#">Location</a>	38.092N 87.704W
<a href="#">Depth</a>	5 kilometers
<a href="#">Magnitude</a>	5.0 ( mbLg 5.0 (GS).)
<a href="#">Region</a>	SOUTHERN INDIANA



### SOUTHERN INDIANA

2002 06 18 17:37:13.2 38.092N 87.704W Depth: 5 km 5.0M

Plate Boundaries in Yellow

USGS National Earthquake Information Center

### [Reference](#)

10 miles (15 km) NW of Evansville, Indiana

This earthquake was widely felt including, with initial reports from as far away as West Virginia. The earthquake caused only minor damage in the immediate area of the event. The USGS has received reports of minor damage including broken glass, objects thrown off of shelves, and cracked chimneys. No injuries have been reported. Initially, the automatic systems of the earthquake monitoring networks indicated that there were two earthquakes. After manual examination by seismologists, it was recognized that only one earthquake occurred.

The earthquake occurred in one of the more seismically active portions of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. A large area covering southern Illinois, southwestern

Indiana, and parts of western Kentucky and southeastern Missouri has earthquakes rather frequently by eastern U.S. standards. Most years, this area has a few earthquakes large enough to be felt, but, on average, damaging earthquakes occur about once a decade. The largest earthquakes from this region in the twentieth century were the magnitude 5.5 southern Illinois earthquake of [November 1968](#) and the magnitude 5.2 southern Illinois earthquake of June 1987. The magnitude 3.9 southern Indiana earthquake of December 7, 2000 had an epicenter very near that of today's shock. This seismicity is north and northeast of the well-known New Madrid seismic zone, which is in the lower Mississippi Valley of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois, and Kentucky. The earthquake occurred within the generally stable interior of the North American plate, far from currently active plate boundaries. The modern earthquakes in this part of the U.S. are thought to result from the reactivation of buried ancient faults, which are being squeezed by present-day motion of tectonic plates.

In the past 10 years, geologists working in the area have found evidence of prehistoric earthquakes in the Wabash River Valley that were probably much larger than any historical earthquakes. Geologic evidence indicates that these prehistoric earthquakes occurred several thousand years ago.

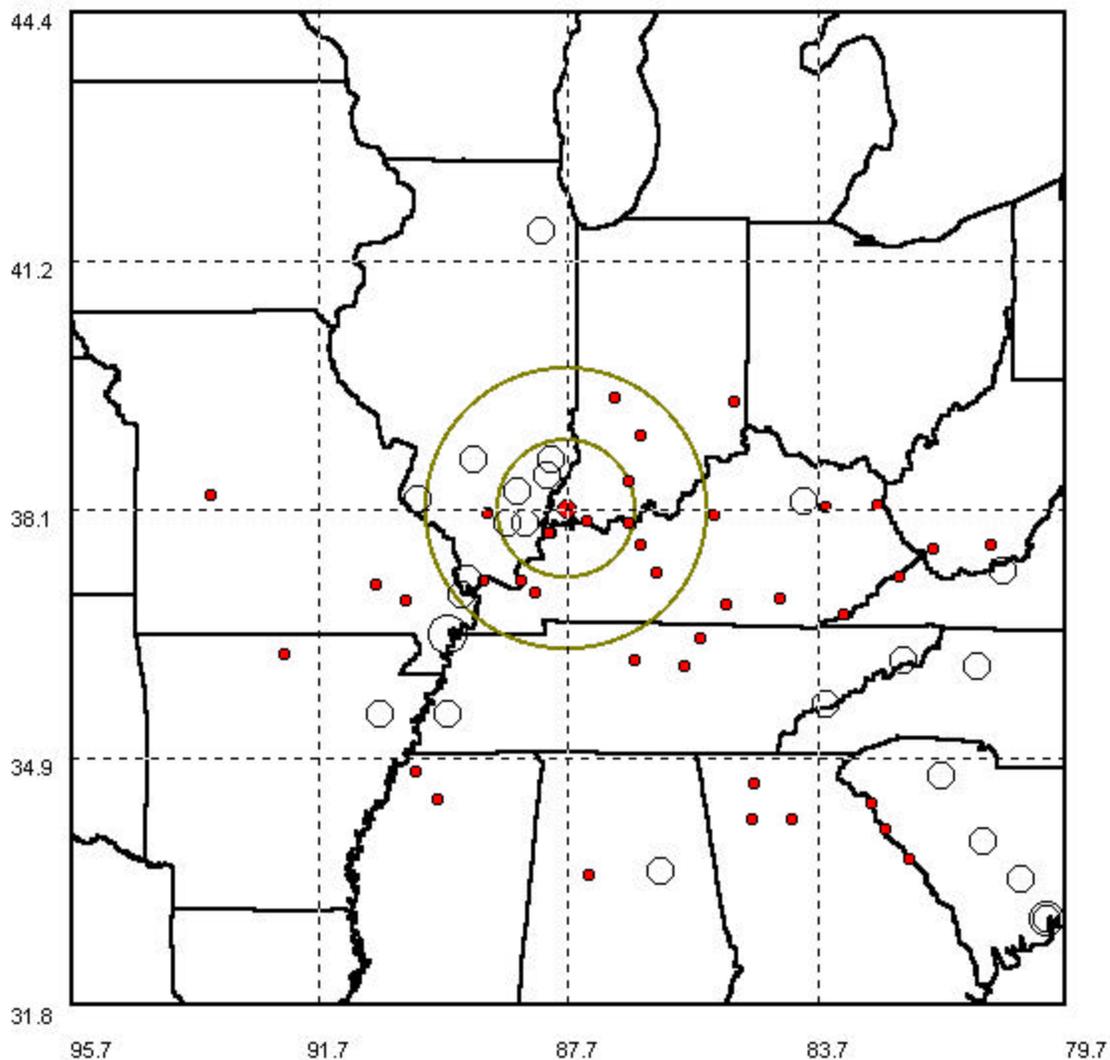
[Earthquake Information for INDIANA](#)

**USGS National Earthquake Information Center**

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# US Army Corps of Engineers Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program

18 June 2002 Indiana Magnitude 5.0 Earthquake

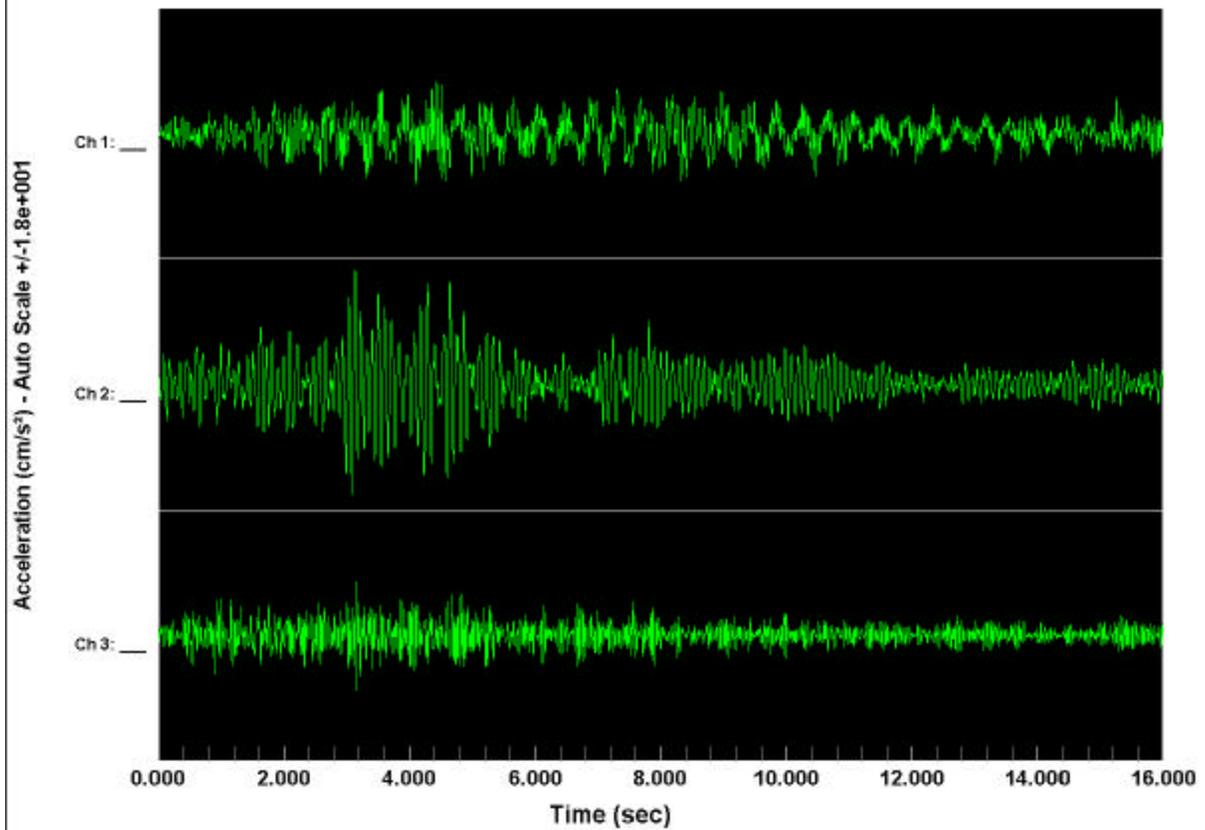


● Corps of Engineer Station Locations

Data within 700 Km range from Long = 87.68 , Lat = 38.07

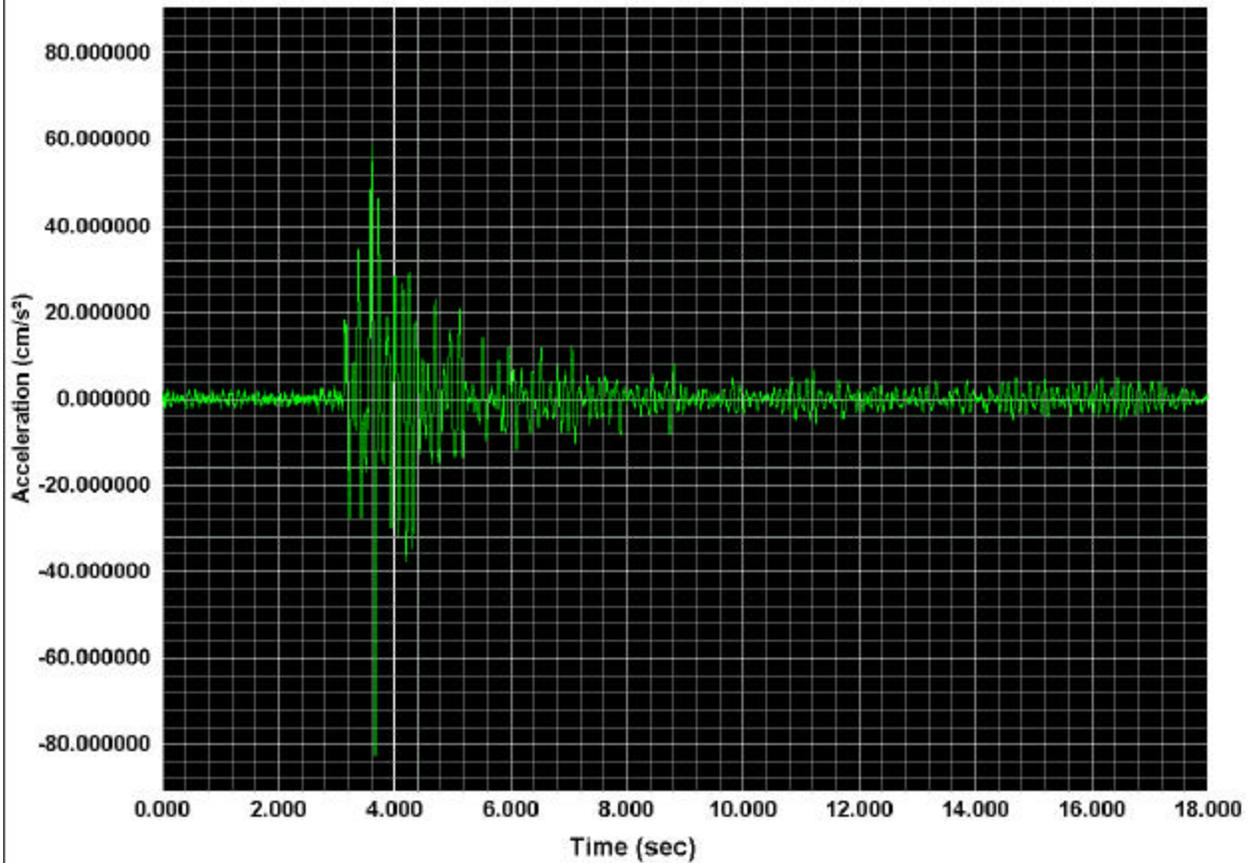
# Indiana Earthquake - Smithland Lock and Dam, IL Record

Station ID: \_\_\_ 6/18/2002 (169) 17:40:08.000

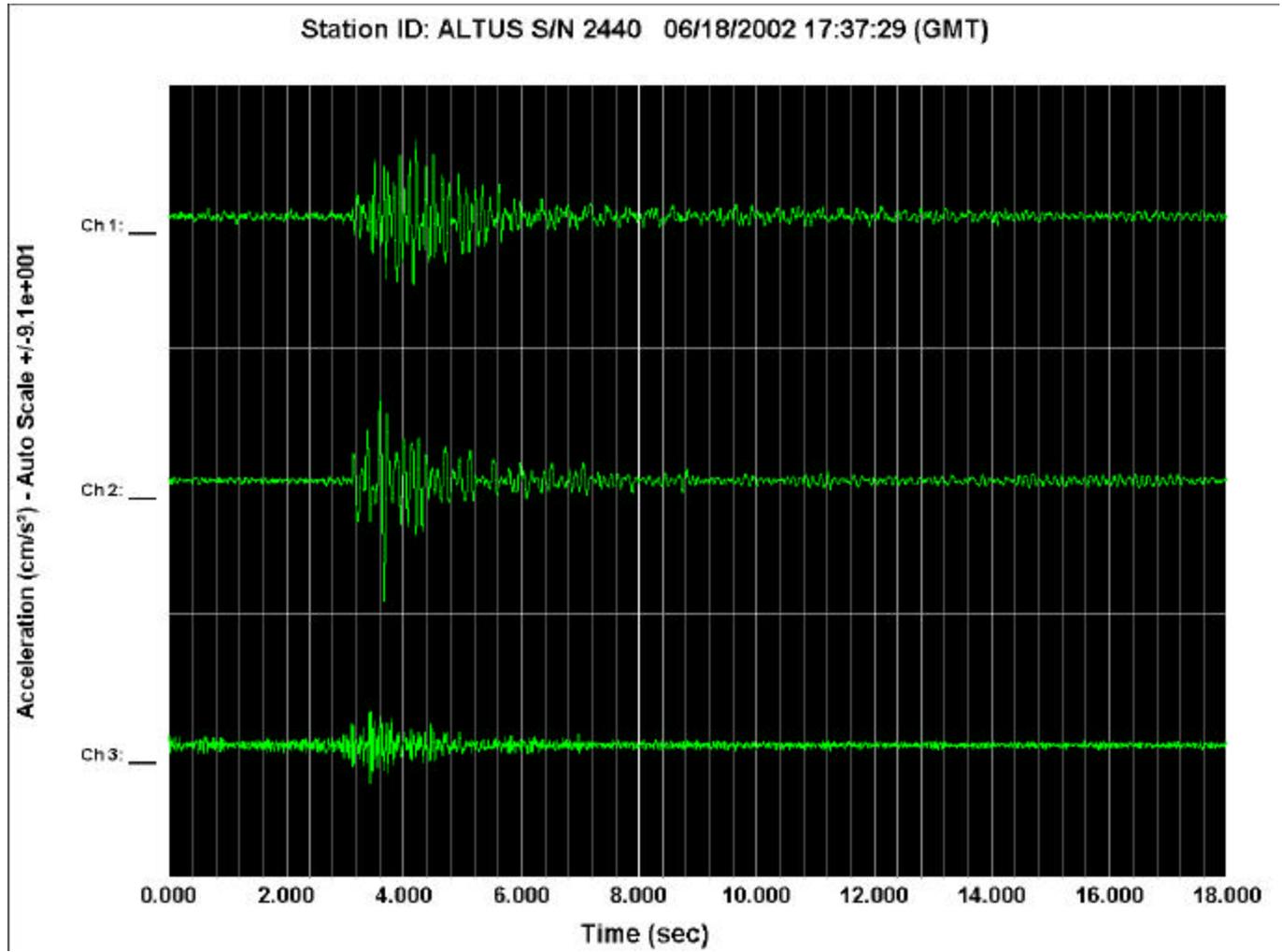


# Indiana Earthquake - Smithland Lock and Dam, IL Record

Station ID: ALTUS S/N 2440 Channel 2: \_\_\_ 06/18/2002 17:37:29 (GMT)



# Indiana Earthquake - Smithland Lock and Dam, IL Record



<http://geoscience.wes.army.mil>